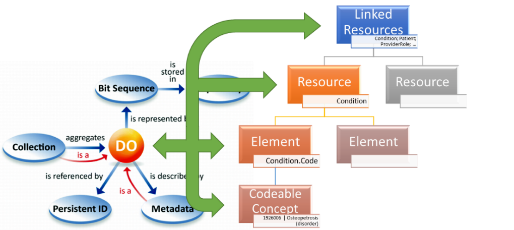
The concept of FAIR digital object is quite wide and can vary in term of granularity and type of data that should be represented. (For a definition of a FAIR data object see section 4.1 of the EC publication [Turning FAIR into reality](https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/turning-fair-reality_en) )

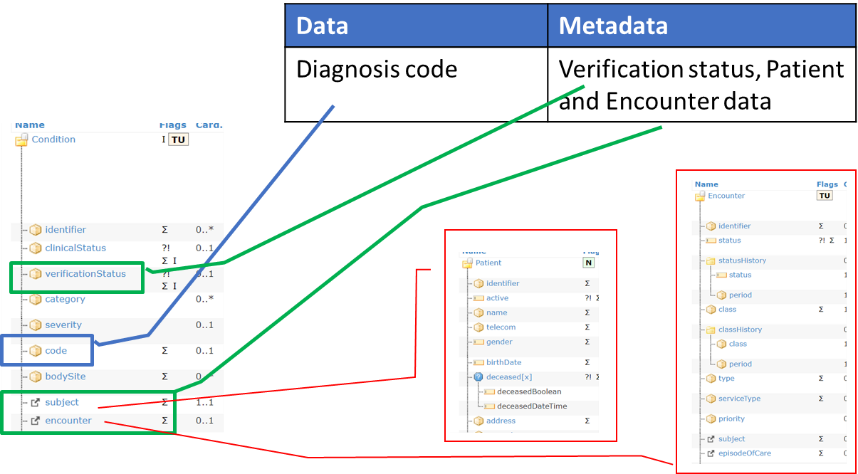
A FAIR digital object must accommodate a variety of informational units for data, and different levels of granularity. It may be a single unit such as a coded diagnosis or a collection of machine actionable data (data set). The types of units differ: a waveform, an image, a condition, a medication, text, and many other types.

An overall mapping plan must accommodate the variety of FAIR data objects with associated FHIR resources and elements. (see figure below).



**Figure 1 – FAIR Digital Object representation**

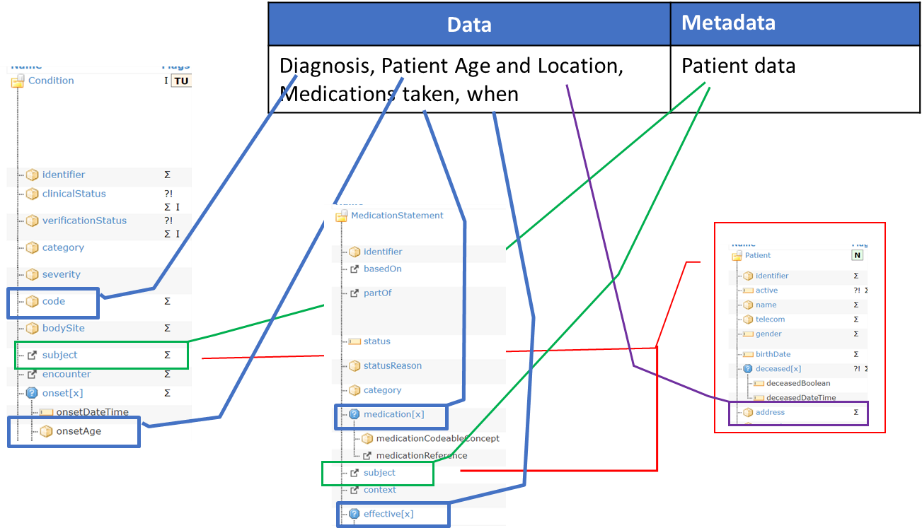
Similar considerations can be done also for the metadata, where, depending on what the metadata is, the metadata elements can be represented within the same resource documenting the data, or by a set of linked resources.



**Figure 2 – Mapping FAIR data and metadata**

The logical distinction between metadata and data (both are FAIR DO) is a key point; with metadata playing a key role for making data findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable. Metadata are usually described as the “data about data”, but in practice what is “data” and what is “metadata” is a matter of perspective: based on the context, the same information can be considered as part of the data or of the metadata. This makes even more complex the mapping to the FHIR resources.

The figure below shows how information that were part of the metadata in the previous example are now part of the data; and how metadata and data elements are represented in the same FHIR resource.



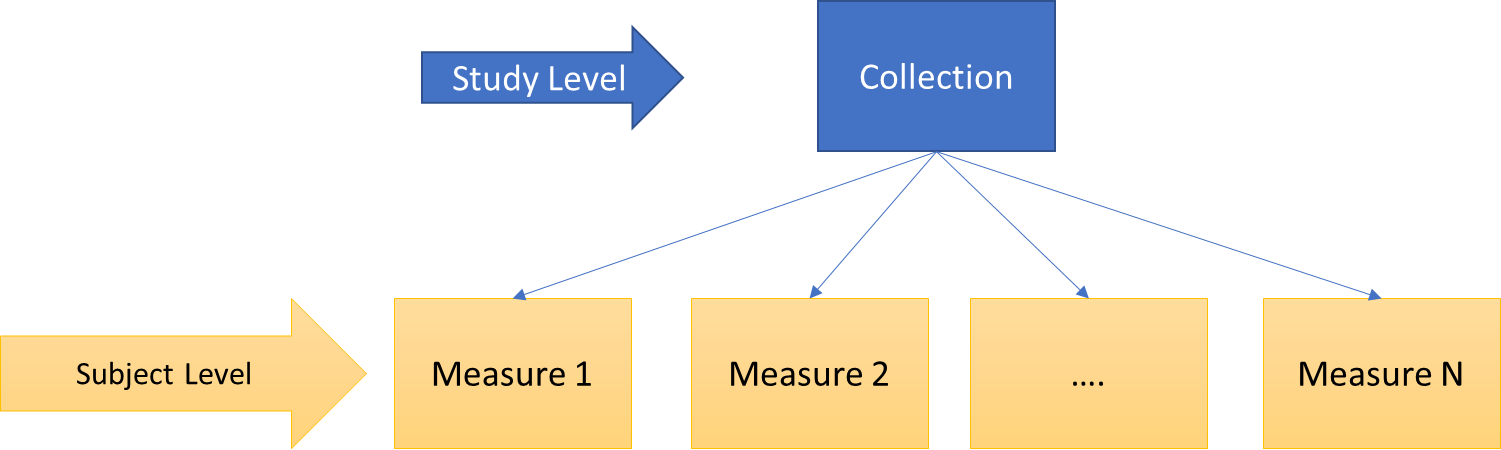
**Figure 3 – Mapping FAIR data and metadata**

In consideration of the previous arguments, the realization of the requirement for a metadata FAIR data object, distinct from the data FAIR data object, and identified by a persistent and unique ID need to be pragmatically evaluated, above all for FHIR implementations.

This means that depending on the context of use and on the granularity of data, distinct and identifiable FHIR resources can be used to record a selected set of metadata elements; but this might not be true for all the information that could be considered metadata.

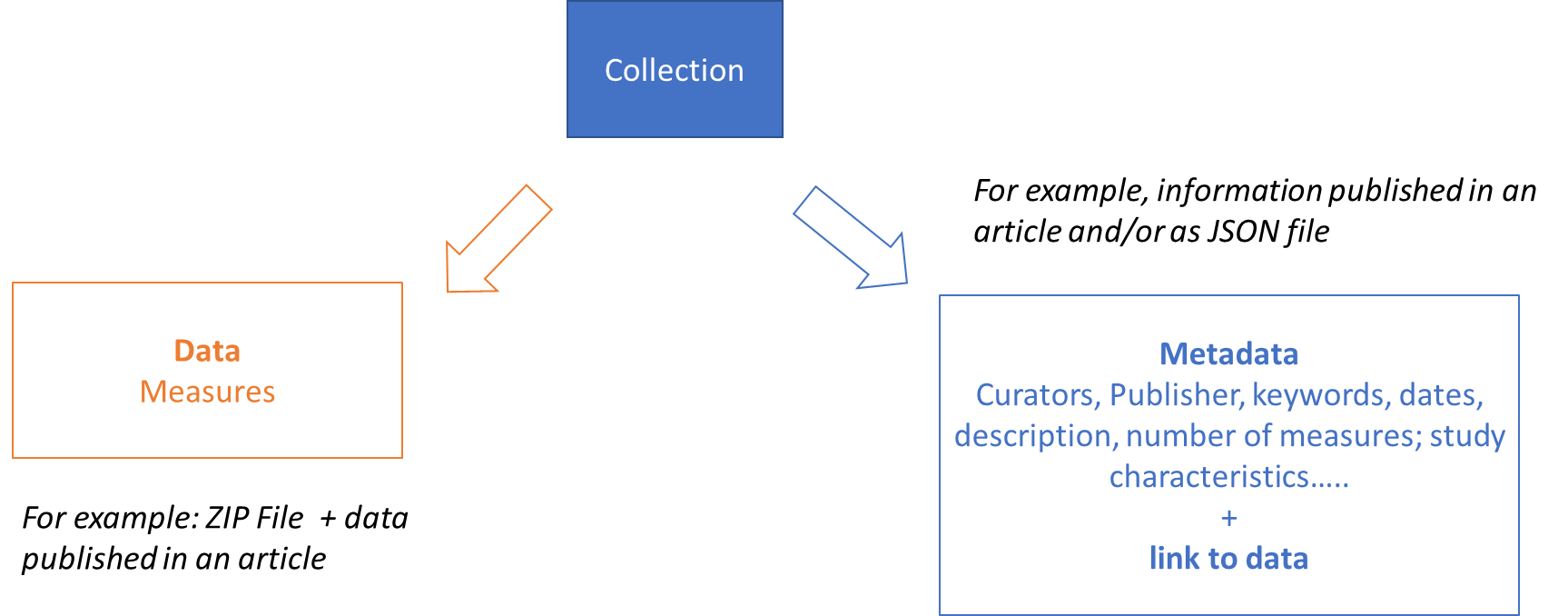
Let's consider for example the following levels of data granularity:

1. **Study Level**: specific to a study, publication, or usage context (collection of subject level data).
2. **Subject Level**: specific to a single subject (patient).



**Figure 4 - Example of levels of data objects granularity**

If for the study level we can assume data are represented by the subject level objects, distinct from the metadata describing the "study" (see figure below) ; this might be not so true for the subject level.



**Figure 5 – Metadata and data for a data collection.**

HL7 FHIR provides several candidates resources to represent metadata of collection of data (e.g., Bundle, Lists..) and the choice of the resource to be used strongly depend on the usage context. **Library,** **Citation** and **ResearchStudy**, seem to be the most promising resources to better support the “rich metadata” FAIR requirement; however not all of them are available in the current FHIR Version. Furthermore, due to their low FHIR maturity level, they may be subject to non-negligible changes among the different FHIR versions, including the way the linkage between metadata and data is realized.

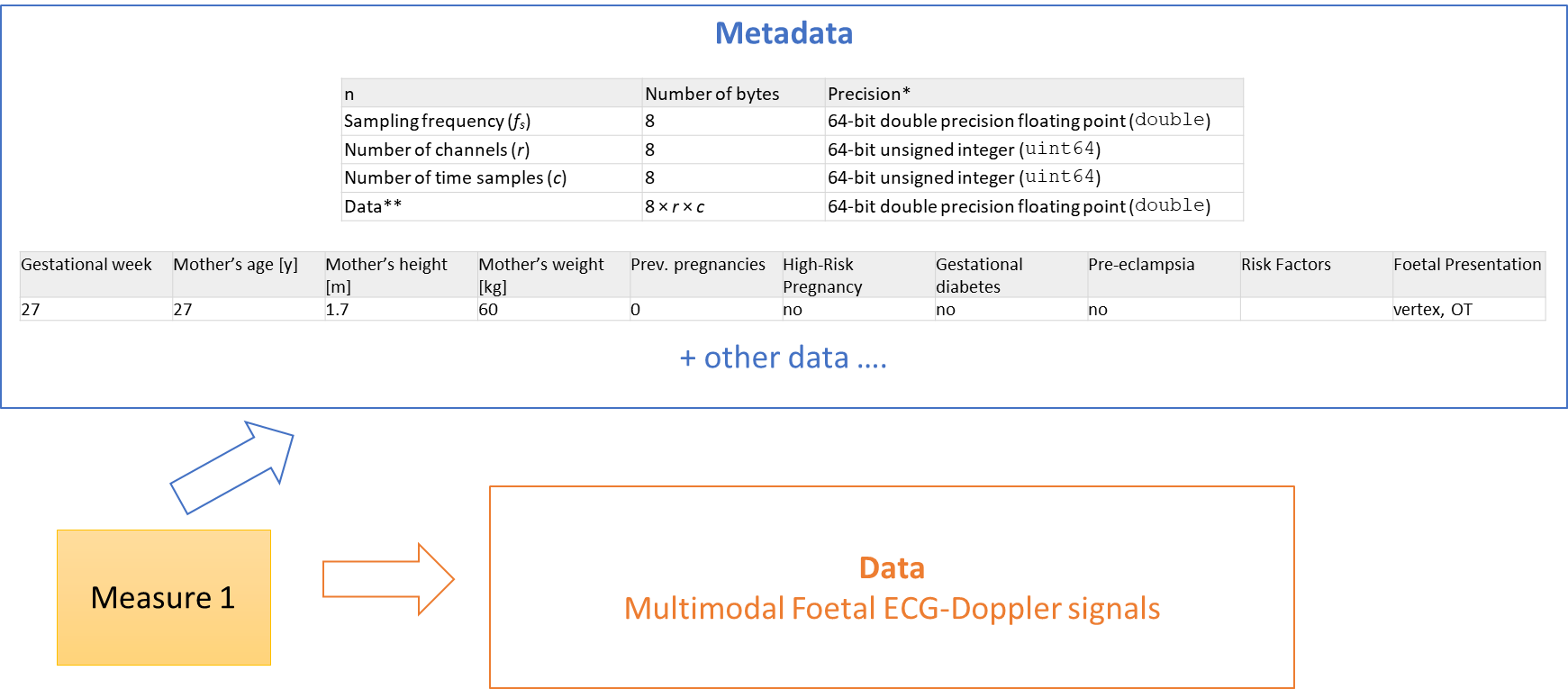
The kinds of data objects that the metadata may refer to can be:

1. Non-FHIR objects
2. FHIR and non-FHIR objects
3. FHIR-only objects

Depending on the “metadata” resource, the FHIR version chosen and the type of object to point to, different solutions can be adopted. For example, the current Library resource covers this requirement through the content element (Attachment datatype), in this case the link to data is recorded by using an uri (this may or may not be enough for referring FHIR resources). Citation (looking at the FHIR R5 specs) provides instead more flexible and comprehensive solutions through the citedArtifact.relatedTo.target[x] element; providing different means (uri, resource references, business identifiers) to handle these references.

It’s worth to mention that FHIR specifies a dedicated resources (Provenance) to record Provenance information typically part of the “metadata”.

As described above, at the subject level, the boundary between metadata and data is not always so sharp. In the example below derived form the [Ninfea](https://confluence.hl7.org/display/SOA/NInFEA) real world case is shown for example how the gestational week or the mother height and weight, might be considered metadata for the signals, but also patient level data.



**Figure 6 – Metadata and data at the subject level.**

This guide will not therefore attempt to **prescribe any tight separation of metadata/data at the subject level** when FAIR is implemented by using HL7 FHIR.

There are HL7 FHIR resources (e.g. EvidenceReport, Bundle[collection], Composition, List; DocumentManifest) that can be potentially used to record some subject level metadata information as a distinct FHIR resource instance. Nevertheless, typically metadata information is recorded by a set of linked FHIR resources. For example, a Condition instance documenting a specific problem (the data), may use the subject, the encounter and the evidence references to Patient, Encounter and Observation FHIR instances to document the patient, encounter and other information used as evidence to describe the context of this problem (the metadata).

In case of non-FHIR data objects or mixed cases (FHIR and non-FHIR objects) implementers should evaluate the feasibility and the cost/benefit of transforming these objects (completely or partially) in FHIR instances; and/or creating FHIR resources (e.g. DocumentManifest) to document some metadata information.